

Presto!



Out they come! Light as a feather—delicious, appetizing biscuits, cakes, muffins and hundreds of other inviting dishes—everything just right. With K C Baking Powder the results are sure and certain. There is no guess-work. You know beforehand the family will be pleased with your efforts. For when you use

K C BAKING POWDER

bake-day troubles disappear like magic—and what was formerly a day of doubt is now one of pleasure. K C Baking Powder safeguards the health of your family by insuring light, digestible food. And the price is right—25 ounces for 25 cents.

Send for the K C Cook's Book—it's FREE.

The K C Cook's Book, containing 90 tested, easily-made recipes, sent free upon receipt of the colored certificate packed in 25-cent cans. Send it today.

Jaques Mfg. Co., Chicago

HE MAY CONTROL A BLAST ALMOST FEATHERS' COLOR KILLS TWO MEN

A Prominent Ornithologist Thinks He Can Control the Color of Ostrich Plumes Scientifically.

Special to The Evening Herald.
Phoenix, Ariz., March 29.—That it is possible to scientifically, or surgically, make birds produce white feathers instead of their natural plumage, is the belief of Frank W. Rogers, one of the foremost ornithologists of the United States, who has established a camp at the Wagner nursery. He will remain in this vicinity for some weeks, at least, and perhaps for several months.

It is probable that before he leaves the Salt River valley, Mr. Rogers will conduct experiments with a view to causing birds of various varieties, particularly ostriches, to produce white feathers. If his theories are correct he will become a veritable Luther Burbank of bird life.

While in charge of a zoo in New York state several months ago, Mr. Rogers noticed that the plumage of many birds under his care was much mixed. More than half the feathers of bluebirds, for instance, were partially or entirely white. By close observation he finally determined the reason.

It is very difficult to provide birds in captivity with a sufficient amount of animal food, like the worms upon which they feed from free. Sometimes captive birds, during the moult season, pick quills from their own bodies or the bodies of companions. Once a bird has picked a quill and fed upon it, the blood and juice of a new quill that is just ready to become a feather, it becomes a compound quill picker. The quill serves as a substitute for the animal food the bird craves.

Often a bird will pick at a quill and not pluck it out, merely injuring it a little with its bill. That quill will grow out entirely white, if the injury is sufficiently near the skin. If the injury is somewhere along the length of the quill, the feather is white beyond. Sometimes, if the injury affects only one side, that side is white and the other the bird's natural color.

These tiny injuries, which do not kill the feather itself, interfere with the transmission of pigment matter. Mr. Rogers believes that if injuries are made artificially, with a pin, the color of any feather on any bird can be controlled. That is, it will be white instead of its natural tint.

White ostrich feathers are worth a great deal more than black because they are rarer. It is also possible to dye a white feather black, but never a black one white. The demand for white ostrich plumes is enormous and should Mr. Rogers' ideas work out, the supply would be limited only by the number of birds in captivity.

White feathers would be more expensive than black, but because of the trouble of dyeing the quills.

Mr. Rogers has been collecting birds in Arizona most of the time for the last two or three years. At present he is employed by the New York Zoological society and has just completed a long search in the Verde valley. As a result of his work there five birds in New York and he expects to ship other specimens from Phoenix. He catches most of his birds in traps, releasing those he does not need.

Williams Citizens Have Narrow Escape From Flying Rock as Powder is Exploded Without Warning.

Special to The Evening Herald.
Williams, Ariz., March 29.—Dr. A. G. and Judge M. J. Rouseville had an experience last Wednesday that neither care to have repeated. They were driving in a two horse rig in the vicinity of the old smelter, where blasting on the railroad grade is in progress. When near the scene of operation they suddenly became aware that the pyrotechnics were about to begin, although no warning had been given. Hurriedly driving on to escape the impending shower of stones, they found the road blocked. The railroad track had been raised too high above the wagon road to permit the team to go over, and not high enough to allow it to go up the hill and turn back was a part of the question. The situation was rather uncomfortable indeed, it might be said without exaggeration that it was somewhat alarming, as the blasts were less than fifty yards distant.

Far quicker than it takes to tell it, the doctor and the judge had decided on a course of action. The doctor selected a nearby boulder, the only one that gave promise of greatest safety, while the judge ducked under the buggy. The doctor, with a foresight that was really commendable under the circumstances, grabbed a medium sized rock and held it above his head for the protection of his cranium.

Then the fireworks began. Not more than a minute (probably less) elapsed from the time that the first blast went off until the last exploded, there were five of them, but to the doctor behind the boulder and the judge under the buggy it seemed like an interminable time, and then some.

The rocks were flying in every direction and plunging, but the judge, notwithstanding his cramped position, was holding on to the reins like grim death.

They and fast fell the rocks about them, but fortunately, providentially, neither man nor animal were injured. A small dog, which was in the vicinity of the buggy, leaving a dent as it had been struck with an axe, and several large rocks fell within a few feet of the men.

The day after this occurrence Judge Rouseville had the foreman of the blasting gang brought before him. He gave the man a lecture on his neglect of duty in failing to give timely warning of the firing of blasts was to take place. The judge informed him that a reputation of this neglect would entitle him to—and he would surely get—a good stiff fine for the offense.

MINING NEWS OF SOUTHWEST

Prospect Work is Going on Everywhere and Considerable Amount of Development in Territorial Mines.

Special to Evening Herald.
Ketchikan, Alaska, has been making quite heavy shipments of caribou skins during the past few months, and has some development work under way which looks very promising.

The American Zinc company's prospect tunnel is now in about 375 feet, but as yet they have not cut their porphyry and lime contact. Quite a large flow of water has been developed.

Jama, Stephenson has several acres of unmined ore broken, and will begin shipments in a few days.

Hilltop—Slow, but steady development work has characterized the mining situation in this county. The Weeks gulch mine is working a slightly increased force, and is putting its third level at 475-foot depth into the mountain. The pay stack continues to show excellent mill values.

The Standard Mine company, under the management of Mr. Alton, is continuing weekly shipments of ballion. Development work is proceeding and surface tests have demonstrated that all the stuff for a width of 100 feet can be milled at a profit. The shaft on this vein has been sunk to a depth of 100 feet and crosscuts and drifts have proven the body of ore at this depth as wide as on the surface. A cut is being driven through the hill at a point beyond the shaft. This cut is forty feet wide and has proceeded for a distance of thirty feet. This cut will furnish approximately 125,000 tons of mill dirt. The company has ordered a new 32-horsepower hoisting engine, and a 15,000-gallon Dimmock sizer as well as new settling tanks to reduce the cost of pumping.

The Hilltop mine is nearly finished with the work of setting up their new crusher and dry washes, with which they will test the placer ground six miles northwest of here. It is expected that the crusher will be started some time in April.

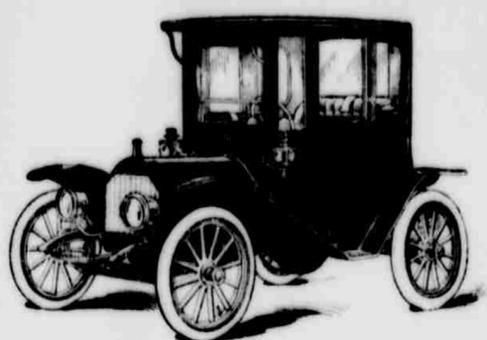
Fairview—The Polar Star group is back in the hands of its original owner, George H. Weber. This property is one of the best in the Black Range. It has a shaft about 80 feet deep and free gold can be found anywhere in the vein almost all the way down. The average value being high. The owner, owing to partial paralysis, is anxious to sell and the price of the property is dirt cheap.

Granada—Hon. George E. Moffett has taken a contract for running a 100-foot drift the work of setting up the 500-foot shaft on the Three Bears property for the owners, the Brees of Philadelphia. Mr. Moffett has associated with him Ed. Reed and Val Work.

The Three Bears is one of the oldest properties in the camp and an active campaign of development was carried on for a time, but later it was stopped, and no work has been done since. It is hoped by the owners that a good body of ore will be struck. Should this occur the work will be continued and the property made into a shipper.

Mr. Moffett is considered one of the best mining men of the district and

Hupmobile



COUPE---\$1100. F. O. B. Detroit. Fully equipped, 3 passengers. Swell, classy & serviceable

Southwest Garage

DISTRIBUTERS

SOME OF THE GREATEST FIRES OF HISTORY.

Date	Place	Lives Lost
1212	London destroyed	2,000
1666	London again destroyed	Thousands
1799	Constantinople burned	2,000
Dec. 26, 1811	Theater at Richmond, Va., destroyed	70
1823	Forest fires in New Brunswick	160
1838	115 buildings burned in Charleston, S. C.	Scores
1842	Hamburg, Germany	100
1842	Quincy, Ill.	200
1847	Carrollville, theater, St. Petersburg	79
1859	Philadelphia	39
1851	2,000 buildings in San Francisco	Scores
1862	Troy, N. Y., destroyed	Scores
1862	Santiago, South America	2,000
July 4, 1866	Portland, Me., almost destroyed	Scores
Oct. 8, 1871	Chicago partly destroyed	200
1871	Forest fires in Michigan	1,000
Dec. 5, 1876	Conway's theater, Brooklyn	25
Dec. 9, 1881	Ring theater, Vienna	200
1881	Lehman's theater, St. Petersburg	500
1882	Santiago, South America	2,000
1882	Hartford music hall and St. Louis church	2
May 25, 1887	Opera Comique, Paris	20
Sept. 2, 1887	Exeter, England	200
1888	Temple theater, Philadelphia	Scores
March 21, 1888	Hampden theater, Oporto	200
1891	Central theater, Philadelphia	40
1893	Pike's opera house, Cincinnati	Scores
Dec. 8, 1895	Front street, Baltimore	22
1897	Charity bazaar, Paris	200
1897	Lyrice theater, Bucharest	2
1897	Theater Central, Brussels	Scores
1897	Yor's opera house, Benton Harbor, Mich.	11
1897	Robinson's opera house, Cincinnati, false alarm, panic	15
1897	People's theater, Aberdeen, Scotland	19
1900	Windsor hotel, New York	80
1901	Klondike theater, Milwaukee	11
1902	Lincoln hotel, Chicago	14
1902	Troop's theater, Chicago	600
Feb. 14, 1905	Floras, Acapulco, Mexico	250
1906	San Francisco fire	1,000
1908	Barnesley, England	36
1908	Boyeton, Pa., theater fire	160
1908	Avaline hotel, Fort Wayne, Ind.	18
1908	Collingwood school, Cleveland, O.	128
1910	1. Fish furniture store, Chicago	12
1910	Forest fires in Minnesota	100
1910	Forest fires in northwest	150
March 6, 1911	Film show, Bolshevik, Russia	100

GUARANTEE LAW PROVES HOODOO TO BANKS

State Institutions in Oklahoma Become National to Avoid Complications of the Recent Innovation.

Oklahoma, City, Okla., March 29.—Indications that the popularity of the state bank guarantee law is on the wane are found in the fact that a large number of state banks have been converted into national banks since the beginning of the present year. One of the largest state banks to take this step was the central reserve of Oklahoma City, with \$250,000 capital stock and deposits of nearly \$2,000,000 which was in charge of the former bank commissioner A. M. Young, and associates. The bank was consolidated with the City National bank and is now a national institution with \$500,000 capital stock.

The Lenawee state bank of Lenawee, owned primarily by capitalists of Nowata, with \$25,000 capital; the Lenawee state bank, the First State of Ectorado and the two state banks of Oklahoma, which have merged as the First National, with L. A. Ferrel as president, are some of the recent converts to national charters. The national bank examiners assigned to Oklahoma have asked examiners assigned to other states to assist them in the fact that all their time is now taken up passing upon state banks that have applied for national charters.

Reports come in every few days of the conversion of one or more state banks in various sections of the state to national banks, while the tide of conversions from national to state banks which swept the state when the bank guarantee law was new and more popular has almost entirely ceased.

A well known state banker stated a few days ago that it would be interesting to know how many applications

are pending with the comptroller of the treasury from Oklahoma state banks desiring to nationalize.

An interesting indication of the changing situation in Oklahoma is found in the statement of Frank Ketch of the Lenawee state bank of Nowata, as attributed to him by the Lawton star, in which Ketch is quoted as follows in connection with the conversion of his bank: "Yes, the name of the bank from this morning will be the Lawton National bank. The bank guarantee law is a failure. We could not stand the heavy assessments and have determined to convert our institution into a national bank."

The article then continues: "Mr. Ketch says that the guarantee law will eventually be the ruination of the state banks of Oklahoma, so long as the assessments remain as high as they have been. Every time a bank changes from a state to a national institution it makes the sudden heavier on the remaining banks. It is estimated that at least 200 state banks in the state will change to national banks within the next sixty days.

The people of the state have not yet been enlightened on the condition of the bank guarantee fund, as the committee of state bankers who recently made a report to Governor Crane on the condition of the fund has thus far declined to make the matter public. Governor Crane and the bank commissioner have declined to give publicity to the report, on the ground that it is the property of the state bankers who raised the money to have the investigation made.

DEPOSIT OF ALUM LOCATED AT ROOSEVELT

Special to Evening Herald.
Tucuman, N. M., March 29.—A. E. Dinnaway of Barancos has discovered a large alum deposit in the Cap Rock near his place, which proves to be rich in pure crystal alum. The alum ledge is about 100 feet up the side of the mountain and is about 20 feet wide, with indications of being only a stopping of a much larger deposit. The alum is found in gray clay and contains small pockets of coal. Some specimens brought to the city have attracted a great deal of interest.

FREIGHTING OVER NEW BRANCH ROAD

Elephant Butte Line in Use for Handling Supplies to Huge Project on the Grade.

Special to Evening Herald.
Elephant Butte, N. M., March 29.—The reclamation service has received five carloads of freight over the new branch railroad. The carload of groceries which was received at the Mercurio store was a welcome addition. About 600 people get supplies here and a carload of groceries does not last long.

H. C. Coghlan, the reclamation chemist, has gone up the river to Elephant Butte to secure samples of cement materials.

A temporary office is being erected for the new physician, Dr. J. D. Graham.

Since the late rain Ash valley is waterlogged. For many months there has been no water flowing in it, but since the rains the mountain springs are coming in to reappear and the canyon is beginning to have water in them as they had three years ago.

W. M. Reed, district engineer, is in camp accompanied by C. J. Blumhardt, statistician of the reclamation service from Washington, D. C., and the following from El Paso, J. A. Nations, Mr. Baum and M. Safford.

Engineer Stanton has begun work on a detailed topographic map of the pass, situated about a mile northwest of the damsite. An embankment will necessarily have to be built there to keep the water of the reservoir from flowing out through the pass.

The work of laying adobe on the sixth cottage has begun. The walls of the fourth and fifth cottages are completed.

Ladies are allowed to bowl free every Wednesday at the Rex Ball Alley, 220 South Second street.

TREE PLANTING ON THE FORESTS

Mountainair Visited by Officials Who Will Set Out Pines As An Experimental Work.

Mountainair, N. M., March 29.—The activities of the forest service in this section recently have been quite merged.

W. B. Martson, supervisor of the Mammoth national forest, was here several days last week superintending the planting of 1750 yellow pine saplings and the sowing of 330 acres of yellow pine seed. One half of the area planted was harvested.

The planting was done a mile or two north of Mountainair, and this is experimental on the part of the forest service, the result will be watched with considerable interest. The ground treated has been denuded of its natural timber and if this experiment proves successful it will not only mean more planting on the part of the forest people but will prove a good lesson to owners of similar land along the mountains, and may result in all the waste places being reforested in the same way. It is also proposed by the forest service to experiment with apple trees in the higher altitudes, it being a well known fact that apples produced in the greater altitudes are much finer flavoured and very much better keepers.

These experiments will demonstrate just how high up it is practical to plant fruit trees and will be worth a great deal to the community.

IT'S YOURS IF YOU CAN PRONOUNCE IT

Alamogordo Man Finds Curious Sort of Reptile With More Than Curious Name.

Special to The Evening Herald.
Alamogordo, N. M., March 29.—A. C. Brown came from his La Luz ranch Tuesday with something alive in a bucket. After parading around town with the animal he finally landed in Warren's drug store and sold the critter to Mr. Warren, who placed it in a jar of water in his show window. For some cause or another it did not live long. Passersby gave it all kinds of names from a cross between a bull frog and cat fish to a New Mexico alligator.

Here is what the encyclopedia says about that critter:

"Axolotl—A species of amphibious vertebrate animals, belonging to the order of Amphibia and the family of Proteleidae. It is found in the lakes surrounding the City of Mexico, where it was once very numerous. It is esteemed a great luxury."

"Supposed, were you really visiting a friend last night?"

"I was."

"And you had really seen?"

"He was, and no wonder. He never seen a pit."—Pittsburg Post.

Col. William Lavelle Famous Double of Buffalo Bill



There is always at least one line-man who is an experienced operator. He may be called upon to spend many hours up a pole in the biting cold clearing trouble that has developed in one of those boxes where many wires come together, and all the time he is uncertain where he is going to get shelter when the job is done.

It is by use of the big spools of flexible rubber cable that communication is so quickly restored those days after a snow storm. Formerly it took many days sometimes before lines got in touch with each other again after a big storm, for if many poles are down, each loaded with wires, the job of repairing the line is a big one.

Nowadays they just leave the poles where they are with their mass of broken and twisted wires and pull one of these rubber cables for miles over the snow. The cable contains as many wires as sets of the poles, and hence the line is quickly restored to its full capacity.—New York Sun.

If you want a stylish horse and buggy, see W. L. Trimble, 113 N. 2nd St. Phone No. 1.

The confidence felt by farmers and gardeners in Ferry's Seeds to-day would have been impossible to feel in any seeds two years of years ago. We have made a science of seed growing.

FERRY'S SEEDS

Always do exactly what you expect of them. For sale everywhere. FERRY'S 1911 SEED ANNUAL Free on request.

D. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.